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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography of instruments designed to assess attitudes, behaviors, practices, knowledge, and correlations in the area of alcohol are described. Some of the instruments described are for use with general populations of students or adults and others are appropriate only for use with alcohol-dependent respondents. The annotations provide data on (1) the purpose of the tests; (2) groups for which they are intended; (3) test subdivisions or tested skills, behaviors, or competencies; (4) administration; (5) scoring; (6) interpretation; and (7) standardization. The technical data accompanying each annotation includes only the kinds of norms available and the types of studies performed. (Author)

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Measures Pertaining to Health Education: III. Alcohol An Annotated Bibliography

TM 002 079

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MEASURES PERTAINING TO HEALTH EDUCATION

III. ALCOHOL

An Annotated Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

This series of three annotated bibliographies deals with measures pertaining to tobacco smoking, drugs, and alcohol. Instruments designed to assess attitudes, behaviors, practices, knowledge, and correlations will be described. This second paper reports on instruments primarily concerned with drugs other than nicotine or alcohol. Some of the instruments described are for use with general populations of students or adults; others are appropriate only for use with drug addicted or drug dependent respondents. General health tests, many of which have a limited number of items on drugs; tests of the physiologic actions of drugs; tests of the subjective effects of drugs (mood scales and the like); and standard personality measures, many of which have general or specific scales of relevance to the study of drug-users, have not been included.

The instruments described were found through a search of *Research in Education*, *Current Index to Journals in Education*, and *Dissertation Abstracts International*; of the documents held by the Test Collection of Educational Testing Service and the libraries of Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey; and by personal correspondence with authors.

The classification table following this introduction lists the tests alphabetically by test title, indicates the age/grade ranges for which each is considered suitable, reports the types of assessments included, and gives the page on which each annotation appears.

The main descriptive section then conforms to normal bibliographic practice in listing the tests alphabetically by first author, followed by the test title, the source from which the instrument may be obtained, and the copyright date (indicated by a small c) or publication date (indicated by a small p). The absence of a copyright date is not intended to suggest that the instrument is uncopyrighted.

The annotation provides information concerning the purpose of the tests; the groups for which it is intended; test subdivisions or tested skills, behaviors, or competencies; administration; scoring; interpretation; and standardization. Number references in parentheses in the text are keyed to the reference list which follows the bibliography.

Certain terminology and ground rules used in preparing the bibliography are explained below.

A. Test Title

Sometimes an instrument does not appear to have an "official" identifying label. In such cases, an appropriate name has been provided.

B. Age/Grade Range

The range should be considered as a guide only. Listed here is the age/grade range for which the measure is intended (as stated by the author), or the range from which data was obtained. The age/grade ranges listed may well be arbitrary and should not necessarily be viewed as ultimate limits.

C. Forms

If forms are not mentioned in an annotation, only one form of the test is available.

D. Timing

An instrument may be described as "timed," "untimed," or "paced." The latter means that the examiner reads the instructions and items to the examinee. When available, the approximate time required for administration is indicated.

E. Scoring

Unless otherwise indicated, scores are derived directly from the responses of the subject, usually by a summative process. The great majority of the tests are hand scored; any variations are noted.

F. Technical Data

In this area, only the kinds of norms available and the types of studies performed are reported. The content, results, and quality of the studies made are not indicated. If a reader finds a test of interest, he should examine the technical report in detail to determine whether that particular test is appropriate for his purpose.

Reliability studies show whether an instrument gives consistent results. Intra-scorer or intra-examiner reliability is the correlation between the results obtained when a single examiner scores the same set of tests more than once. Inter-scorer or inter-examiner reliability is the correlation between the results obtained when different examiners score the same set of tests. Odd-even, split-half, Kuder-Richardson 20, Kuder-Richardson 21, and Spearman-Brown correlations are all measures of internal consistency. A test-retest study indicates that the same form of the same test has been administered to the same group of examinees at two different times and the results correlated. When parallel forms of the same test have been given to a group of examinees and the results correlated, the correlation is called parallel form or inter-form reliability.

Validity studies indicate whether an instrument measures the skills, abilities, competencies, or traits which it purports to measure. One type of validity is concerned with the appropriateness of the test items for such measurement, according to some definition; for example, a statement of instructional objectives, the psychological definition of a concept, etc. Such validity is called content or construct validity. Another type of validity is determined by the correlation between the scores on an instrument and some other external measure of the same quality or attribute. For example, in a concurrent validity study the results of two measures taken on the same group of examinees at approximately the same time are correlated; in a predictive validity study the scores from a given test are correlated with those of a different measure taken at a later date.

CLASSIFICATION TABLE

Symbols used are as follows:

1	=	Junior High School Students
2	=	High School Students
3	=	College Students
4	=	Adults
A	=	Attitudes, Opinions
B	=	Behaviors, Practices, Use History
C	=	Correlates, Demographic and Personal Data
K	=	Knowledge

Instrument	Range	Assesses	Page
A. A. Questionnaire for Men	4	A B C	20
Alcadd Test	3-4	A B C	27
Alcohol-Abuse Questionnaire	4	A B	33
Alcoholic Influence Report Form	2-4	A B	31
Alcoholism Assessment Interview	4	A B C	39
Alcoholism Awareness Scale	4	K	29
Allardt Drinking Norms and Drinking Habits Questionnaire	4	A B C	6
American Drinking Practices Questionnaire	3-4	A B C	8
Are You an Alcoholic? (Seliger)	4	A B	37
Are You an Alcoholic? (Christopher D. Smithers Foundation)	4	A B	12
ARF Alcoholism Questionnaire	3-4	A	28
Attitudes of Parents Questionnaire	4	A B C	20
Attitude Test for Acoholics	4	A C	29
Background and Drinking Questionnaire	3	A B C	38
Berkeley Drinking Practices Questionnaire	3-4	A B C	23
Blum College Drug Use Interview Schedule	3	A B C	7
Blum High School Drug Use Questionnaire	2	A B C K	7
British Columbia Alcoholic Rehabilitation Interview Schedule	4	A B C	36
Buscho Four Controversial Health Areas Test	2-4	A K	7
Cain Alcohol Quotient Test	2	K	9
Cain Is He an Alcoholic? Checklist	4	A B	9
California Alcohol Usage Questionnaire	2-4	B	9
California Screening Device for Risk Populations	2-4	A B C	10
Carman Drinking Behavior Scale	4	A B C	10
Carman Drinking Socialization Scale	4	A C	10
Carman Personality and Sociocultural Correlates of Drinking Questionnaire	4	A B C	11
College Drinking Questionnaire	3	A B C	39
Connor Questionnaire for Non-Alcoholics	4	B C	12
Connor Social Background and Drinking History Questionnaire	4	B C	12
Desire-Drink-Drunk Questionnaire	4	A B	17
Dope Use Questionnaire	1-4	A B	23
Drinking History Questionnaire	4	A B C	42

Instrument	Range	Assesses	Page
Drug Abuse Interview Form	4	A B C	18
Drug Survey Instrument	1-2	A B C	13
Drug-Use Questionnaire	3	A B	17
Edmonton Community Survey	3-4	A B C	24
Expectations Scale	4	A	11
Fairview Test for Determining Alcoholism	4	A B	13
Florida Counselors' Attitudes Toward Alcoholism Scale	4	A	43
Fort Wayne Teenage Drinking Questionnaire	2	A B C	21
General Test on Attitudes and Understanding of the Use and Effects of Alcohol	2	A K	19
Globetti Attitudes Toward Alcohol and Drinkers Index	3-4	A B	14
Globetti Attitudes Toward Excessive Drinking Index	3-4	A	14
Globetti Attitude Toward Social Drinking and Moderate Alcohol Use Index	3-4	A	14
Globetti Communication About Alcohol and Alcoholism Index	3-4	B	15
Globetti Favorability Toward Alcohol Education Index	3-4	A	15
Globetti Favorability Toward Alcoholism Education and Treatment Index	3-4	A	15
Globetti Knowledge About Alcohol and Alcoholism Index	3-4	K	16
Globetti Social Acceptance of the Rehabilitated Alcoholic Scale	3-4	A	16
Grapevine Questionnaire	4	A B	16
Grossman Drinking Motivation Questionnaire	2-4	A	17
Hofstra Questionnaire on the Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	2	A B C	18
Holloway Student Drinking and Alcohol Knowledge Questionnaire	2	A B C K	19
How Much Do You Know About Alcohol?	2	A K	28
Information Test on Drugs and Drug Abuse	2-4	K	21
Information Test on Stimulants and Depressants	2-4	K	22
Inter-University Drug Survey Council 1968 Questionnaire	3	A B C	33
Interview Schedules for Young Black Men	4	A B C	36
Inventory of Habits and Attitudes	4	A B C	29
Investigation of Early Drinking Questionnaire	3	B C	40
Iowa Attitudes Toward Alcohol Pretest	2	A K	19
Iowa Scale of Definitions of Alcohol	3-4	A	30
Iowa Scale of Preoccupation with Alcohol	3-4	A B	30
Is A. A. For You?	4	A B	5
Italian Drinking and Dietary Patterns Questionnaire	3-4	A B C	25
Kalin Alcoholic Effects Thematic Apperception Test	3-4	A C	21
Kansas Attitudes Toward Alcoholic Beverages Questionnaire	2	A B C	41
Kinsey Interview Schedule for Female Alcoholics	4	A B C	22
Kinsey Questionnaire for Female Alcoholics	4	A B C	22
Life History Questionnaire for Alcoholics	4	A B C	19
Maddox-McCall Drinking Among Teen-Agers Questionnaire	2	A B C	26
Maddox Sociological Analysis of High School Drinking Questionnaire	2	A B C	25
Manson Evaluation	3-4	A C	27
McCarthy Alcohol Education Motivating Quiz	2	A K	28

Instrument	Range	Assesses	Page
Mood-Altering Substances: A Behavior Inventory	2-3	B K	35
National Health Test, Part III	1-4	A K	12
Nelson Alcohol and Alcoholism Questionnaire	2	C K	31
Nelson Drinking and Personal Data Questionnaire	2	A B C	31
North Carolina Study of College Seniors Questionnaire	3	A B C	5
North Carolina Study of Youth Questionnaire	3	A B C	5
Oklahoma Stimulants and Depressants Test	2	K	32
Oregon Alcohol Education Interest Stimulator	2	A K	13
Park Problem Drinking Scale	3-4	A B	32
Park Questionnaire on Drinking Attitudes and Behavior	3	A B C	32
Passey-Pennington Attitudes Toward Alcohol and Its Use Scales	2-4	A	33
Pennington-Passey Alcohol Knowledge Questionnaire	2-4	K	34
Personality Correlates Scale	4	A	11
Psychosocial Interview Guide	4	A B C	39
Questionnaire on Alcoholism	3-4	A B C	20
Richardson Alcohol Attitude Scale	3-4	A	35
Road Research Laboratory Drinking and Driving Questionnaire	2-4	A B C K	37
St. Louis Optimism Regarding the Treatability of Alcoholism Questionnaire	4	A	34
St. Louis Orientation Towards Alcoholism as a Disease Questionnaire	4	A	35
San Francisco 1962 Drinking Practices Questionnaire	3-4	A B C	23
San Francisco 1964 Drinking Practices Questionnaire	3-4	A B C	24
Self, Significant Others, and Alcohol Measure	3-4	A B C	30
Self-test: Opinions on the Use and Control of Beverage Alcohol	2	A K	6
Skolnick Protestant Abstinence Schedule	4	A B C	37
Smith Alcohol Knowledge Test	2	K	38
Snyder Jewish Drinking Practices Interview Schedule	4	A B C	38
Social Attitude Questionnaire	2	A B C	40
Social Definitions of Alcohol Interview Schedule	3	A B C	25
Social Research Group National II Questionnaire	4	A B C	8
Staten Island Attitudes Toward the Use of Alcoholic Beverages Questionnaire	2	A B C	26
Strassburger Attitudes Toward Alcohol Scales	3	A	39
Survey of Drug Use Patterns Among Known Users	1-4	A B C K	40
Twenty Questions Test	4	A B	37
Vander Kooi Alcohol Information Questionnaire	3	A B C	41
Washington Alcohol Poll Questionnaire	4	A B C	28
Western Personality Inventory	3-4	A B C	27
Williams Facts About Drinking Questionnaire	2	K	42
Williams Questionnaire on Attitudes Toward Temperate and Irresponsible Use of Alcoholic Beverages	2	A	43
Wisconsin Attitudes Toward Alcoholic Beverages Questionnaire	2	A B C	41

Instruments or documents stated as being available from EDRS can be ordered from:

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Research Reference Files

This archive is a general depository for a great variety of alcohol measures. A number of instruments described in this bibliography, as indicated in their annotations, may be ordered from this depository. The address is as follows:

Research Reference Files
Ralph G. Connor, Custodian
Department of Sociology
Eastern Washington State College
Cheney, Washington 99004

MEASURES PERTAINING TO HEALTH EDUCATION: ALCOHOL

Alcoholics Anonymous. *Is A. A. For You?*

From: Alcoholics Anonymous World Services, Inc., Box 459, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017 (c1954).

Designed to identify those adults with a serious drinking problem or those who may have one in the future. The 12 yes/no items deal with drinking practices, attitudes toward drinking, and drinking problems. Four or more affirmative responses indicate that the respondent is in the danger zone. The test is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Alexander, C. N., Jr., & Campbell, E. Q. *North Carolina Study of College Seniors Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 204B, Research Reference Files, see address p. (p1965).

Assesses drinking practices, attitudes toward drinking, and perceptions of normative standards with regard to drinking in college seniors. The *Questionnaire* was used in conjunction with the *North Carolina Study of Youth Questionnaire* (described next) in a longitudinal study. The 69 items (multiple choice or completion), some with more than one part, are concerned with personal and demographic data, religious activities and beliefs, attitudes toward the in loco parentis concept, social life, parental relationships, attitudes toward drinking, parental drinking practices and attitudes, peer drinking, social pressures for drinking, drinking practices, use history, reasons for use/non-use, and consequences of drinking. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Selected item response data and findings for the senior class in 21 North Carolina colleges are reported (1). No other technical data was available for review.

Alexander, C. N., Jr., & Campbell, E. Q. *North Carolina Study of Youth Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 204A, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1961).

Assesses drinking practices, attitudes toward drinking, and perceptions of normative standards with regard to drinking in college freshmen. The *Questionnaire* was used in conjunction with the *North Carolina Study of College Seniors Questionnaire* (described above) in a longitudinal study. The 79 items (multiple choice or completion), some with more than one part, deal with personal and demographic data, expectations of college activities, attitudes toward the in loco parentis concept, drinking practices, use history, reasons

for not drinking, peer drinking practices, social pressures for drinking, attitudes toward drinking, attitudes toward parental authority, religious beliefs, and parental drinking practices and attitudes. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Selected item response data and findings for the freshman class in 21 North Carolina colleges are reported (1). No other technical data was available for review.

Allardt, E. *Allardt Drinking Norms and Drinking Habits Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 319, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1956).

Assesses the relationship between social norms and overt drinking practices in adults. English and Finnish language forms are available. The 64 items (multiple choice or free response) deal with attitudes toward drinking alcohol, drinking practices, parental drinking habits, and background variables. The instrument has Drinking-and-Joy, Value-of-Drunkenness, Friendship-and-Drinking, How-to-Drink, and Drinking Behavior Scales and a Quantity Frequency Index. The five Scales are Guttman Scales. The first three may be combined to form another Guttman Scale called the Drinking Permissiveness Scale. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and individually administered as a structured interview. Some experience is needed. Scale scores, selected item response data, and detailed findings for a sample of Helsinki adults are reported (2). Coefficients of reproducibility are presented. No other technical data is available.

Author unknown. *Self-test: Opinions on the Use and Control of Beverage Alcohol.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Todd, F. *Teaching about alcohol.* New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1964.

Measures knowledge of alcohol information and attitudes toward drinking in high school students. The test is designed to serve as a diagnostic pretest for a unit on alcohol education. The instrument has 60 agree/disagree/uncertain items, some of which concern common misconceptions. The test is untimed and may be group administered by the classroom teacher. No technical data was available for review.

Blum, R. H., & Others. *Blum College Drug Use Interview Schedule.*

From: Richard H. Blum, Institute for Public Policy Analysis, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 (p1966).

Assesses drug use practices in college students. The 215 items (multiple choice or open-ended) are concerned with demographic variables, social and psychological correlates of drug use, attitudes, functions of drug use, parental attitudes and drug use habits, and drug use profiles in the areas of tobacco, alcohol, amphetamines, sedatives, tranquilizers, marijuana, hallucinogens, narcotics, special substances used for kicks (glue, gasoline, etc.), and other common drugs (aspirin, coffee, cola, etc.). The instrument provides scores for drug use intensity, family-homogeneity, student-to-parent-opposition, and outsider-insider involvement with groups. The measure is untimed and individually administered as a structured interview, taking approximately one hour. Some experience in interviewing is needed. Selected item response data and detailed findings for student samples from five colleges are reported (4). Test-retest (different interviewers) reliabilities and validity checks are presented. No other technical data was available for review.

Blum, R. H., & Others. *Blum High School Drug Use Questionnaire.*

From: Richard H. Blum, Institute for Public Policy Analysis, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 (p1966).

Assesses drug use practices, attitudes toward drugs, and knowledge of drugs in high school students. The 55 items (multiple choice or open-ended) are divided into major sections on tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, LSD, other drugs, and background information. Questions on parental drug use and encounters with drug users are included. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by a classroom teacher. Selected item response data and findings for a sample of 5,480 San Francisco Bay Area students are reported (4). No other technical data was available for review.

Buscho, A. E. *Buscho Four Controversial Health Areas Test.*

From: Ardon E. Buscho, 704 South Front Avenue, Park Rapids, Minnesota 56470 (p1966).

Measures knowledge of and attitudes toward tobacco smoking, alcohol, sex education, and public health in high school and college students and adults. The test consists of three parts: 32 multiple choice knowledge items, 8 in each health area; 40 five-point attitude rating scales, 10 in each health area; and 20 items requesting a judgment as to whether a specific health topic should be

included in the high school health education curriculum. The public health items pertain to immunizations; public, professional, and voluntary health agencies and their programs; flouridation of water; abortions; venereal diseases; and consumer education about drugs. The test has subscores in each health knowledge area. It is self administering and untimed. Mean subscore and item response data on the attitude and curriculum questions for samples of high school seniors, parents, and teachers in the North Central Community School District (Iowa) are reported (5). Evidence of content validity is presented. No other technical data is available.

Cahalan, D., & Others. *American Drinking Practices Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 918, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (c1969).

Assesses drinking practices and correlates of drinking in adults. The *Questionnaire* has 89 items (multiple choice or free response), some with more than one part and some which are not answered by all respondents. The items concern personal and demographic data, amount of drinking, drinking of specific alcoholic beverages, circumstances related to alcohol use, changes in drinking habits, drinking effects and problems, opinions and attitudes, personality attributes, and escapism. The instrument has a Quantity-Frequency-Variability Index of drinking (Q-F-V Index) and a number of other scales. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and individually administered in interview form. Some training and practice with the instrument is needed. Detailed findings relating Q-F-V categories to demographic factors, sociological correlates, drinking of specific types of alcoholic beverages, behavioral correlates, changes in drinking habits, and personal attributes and characteristics for a national sample representative of the age 21 or over population of the 48 contiguous states are reported (8, 68). Evidence of validity is presented. No reliability studies are available.

Cahalan, D., & Others. *Social Research Group National II Questionnaire.*

From: Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1967).

Designed to ascertain the relationships between certain types of drinking and specific types of problems, actual or potential, in adults. The 189 items (multiple choice, free response, agree/disagree, or true/false), some with more than one part, are concerned with recreational activities, attitudes, health, actions to relieve depression or tension, drinking practices, reasons for drinking, family drinking practices, alcohol use history, consequences of drinking, expectations, personality, drug use, and personal and demographic data. The instrument has the following subscores: current problems; drinking problems the respondent has ever had; problems in the areas of frequent intoxication, binge drinking, symptomatic drinking behavior, psychological dependence on alcohol, current spouse or relatives,

friends or neighbors, job, health, finances, belligerence associated with drinking, and law or police; urbanization index; social position index (Hollingshead); drinking typology; attitude toward drinking; environmental support for heavy drinking; impulsivity and non-conformity; alienation and maladjustment; unfavorable expectations; looseness of social controls; and social-psychological risk. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, and is administered as a structured interview. The interviewers need training, practice, and supervision. Many subscore intercorrelations and detailed findings for a sample from the 48 contiguous states (a subsample of the *American Drinking Practices* sample was reinterviewed) are reported (6, 7). Evidences of concurrent and construct validity are presented. No other technical data was available for review.

Cain, A. H. *Cain Alcohol Quotient Test.*

From: Arthur H. Cain, 40710 Gibbel Road, Helmet, California 92343 (c1963).

Measures knowledge of what alcohol is and what its effects are in high school students. The instrument has 14 multiple choice items, is untimed, and may be group administered by the classroom teacher (9). No technical data was available for review.

Cain, A. H. *Cain Is He an Alcoholic? Checklist.*

From: Author H. Cain, 40710 Gibbel Road, Helmet, California 92343 (c1963).

Designed to identify persons who are alcoholics or have a serious drinking problem. The *Checklist* is based on a rather well-known Johns Hopkins University Hospital questionnaire, the *Twenty Questions Test* or *Are You an Alcoholic?*, described later. The 22 yes/no items are concerned with drinking practices and effects. The *Checklist* is designed to be completed by a member of the family or a friend of the person in question (9). It could be easily converted to a self-checklist. It is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

California Department of Public Health, Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation. *California Alcohol Usage Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: California Department of Public Health, Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation. *Criminal offenders and drinking involvement, part II.* Alcoholism and California Publication No. 10. Berkeley, Calif.: California Department of Public Health, 1964 (p1959).

Assesses the relationship between drinking alcohol and crime in adolescents and adults. The 8 items (multiple choice or free response), some with more than one part, pertain to drinking practices, the first drink, problem drink-

ing, and drinking and crime. The *Questionnaire* has an alcohol involvement score. The instrument is untimed and individually administered in a structured interview format. Some experience is needed. Item response data, alcohol involvement scores, and detailed findings for a sample of 2,325 male felons, age 16 to 60 and over, are reported (document in the availability section above and 10). Evidence of validity is presented. No other technical data is available.

California Department of Public Health, Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation. *California Screening Device for Risk Populations.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: California Department of Public Health, Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation. *The development of a screening device for risk populations.* Alcoholism and California Publication No. 7. Berkeley, Calif.: California Department of Public Health, 1961 (p1958).

Designed to identify adults or youth in danger of becoming problem drinkers or in the earliest stages of the alcoholism process. The *Device* has 8 questions in the area of personal data and background, and 74 yes/no items dealing with psychosomatic ailments; tension; eating, drinking, and smoking habits; problem situations; reactions to worry or strain; and self-descriptions and self-concepts. The *Device* has psychosomatic ailments, problem situations and trait (self-descriptions) subscores. The instrument is untimed and may be group or individually administered within 4 to 25 minutes. No special training is needed. Analyses of some item response data, evidence of face validity, and split-half reliabilities are presented. No other technical data was available for review.

Carman, R. S. *Carman Drinking Behavior Scale.*

From: Roderick S. Carman, 401 Harris Avenue, Bellingham, Washington 98225 (p1968).

Includes the drinking functions (personal effects and social motivations for drinking), drinking practices, and social complications of drinking sections of the *Carman Personality and Sociocultural Correlates of Drinking Questionnaire* described below.

Carman, R. S. *Carman Drinking Socialization Scale.*

From: Roderick S. Carman, 401 Harris Avenue, Bellingham, Washington 98225 (p1968).

Includes the individual drinking attitudes (15 items), family drinking models (15 items), and religious involvement (5 items) sections of the *Carman Personality and Sociocultural Correlates of Drinking Questionnaire* described below.

Carman, R. S. *Carman Personality and Sociocultural Correlates of Drinking Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Carman, R. S. Drinking behavior as related to personality and sociocultural factors. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Colorado). Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1969. No. 69-4316.

Assesses the relationship of personality and sociocultural factors to drinking practices in U.S. Army enlisted personnel. The *Questionnaire* could be readily adapted for use with other groups. The personality questions, 60 ten-point rating scales, deal with goal values and goal expectancies in the area of military achievement and peer affection. The items are based on Rotter's theory of social learning. Other multiple choice items are concerned with personal effects and social motivations for drinking (20 items), drinking practices (7 items), social complications of drinking (12 items), family drinking models and attitudes (30 items), individual attitudes (15 items), and religious orientation toward drinking (15 items). The *Questionnaire* also includes the L (defensiveness) and K (self-acceptance) Scales on the *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory* (Psychological Corporation, 304 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017) and the *Ford Social Desirability Scale* (Leroy H. Ford, Department of Psychology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14214). The instrument has the following subscores or indices: achievement value, achievement expectation, peer affection value, peer affection expectation, total value, total expectation, family drinking model, family drinking attitudes, individual drinking attitudes, religious attitudes, religious involvement, total number of motivations to drink, percent personal effects, percent social motivations, quantity-frequency (q-f) wine, q-f beer, q-f liquor, q-f total, social problems, and drunkenness. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and group administered. No experience is needed to give the measure. Mean subscores/index scores and findings for a sample of 188 enlisted men and women are reported. Norms and reliability and validity studies on the L and K Scales of the *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory* (18) and reliability and validity studies on the *Ford Social Desirability Scale* are available. Validity of the other items is inferred from appropriate subscore correlations with rate and efficiency ratings, correlations with the defensiveness scores, use of a panel of psychologists, and appropriate intercorrelations of the subscores. No specific reliability studies on these items are reported.

Carman, R. S. *Personality Correlates Scale; Expectations Scale.*

From: Roderick S. Carman, 401 Harris Avenue, Bellingham, Washington 98225 (p1968).

Includes the expectations for achievement and expectations for affection scales (30 items) of the *Carman Personality and Sociocultural Correlates of Drinking Questionnaire* described above.

Christopher D. Smithers Foundation, Inc. *Are You an Alcoholic?*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Christopher D. Smithers Foundation, Inc. *Understanding alcoholism.* New York, N. Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1968.

Designed to identify alcoholic adults. The instrument has 10 yes/no items in each of the following four areas: physical, mental, behavioral, and spiritual (honesty, self-centerness, isolation, self-respect, etc.) symptoms. A yes response to a majority of the items in any area indicates alcoholism. The test is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. *National Health Test, Part III.*

From: Contemporary Films, Film Rental Library, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Princeton Road, Hightstown, New Jersey 08520.

A 16 mm, black and white film whose content is a test measuring knowledge of and opinions on mental health, alcohol, and drug addiction in teenagers and adults. The *Test* contains 9 true/false knowledge items, some on common misconceptions, and one multiple choice opinion question. The film gives the answers to the questions, an explanation of the answers, and some general comments of the areas explored. The *Test* is group administered and paced. Running time is 11 minutes. Response data for a national sample is given for 2 of the items. No other technical data was available for review.

Connor, R. *Connor Questionnaire for Non-Alcoholics.*

From: Document number 306, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1960).

This is a matched form for non-alcoholics to the *Connor Social Background and Drinking History Questionnaire* described below. The first 34 items on social background are identical for the two instruments. This *Questionnaire* then adds 4 items on drinking practices and attitudes. The instrument is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Connor, R. *Connor Social Background and Drinking History Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 305, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1960).

Assesses the social background and drinking history of alcoholics. The 102 items (multiple choice or completion), some with more than one part, pertain to personal and demographic data, intrafamily relationships, parental and husband's/wife's attitudes toward drinking, age at which first engaged in certain drinking or drinking related behaviors or experiences (49 items), and drinking practices and patterns (16 items). The instrument is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Dimas, G. C., & Others. *Oregon Alcohol Education Interest Stimulator.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Dimas, G. C., & Others. *Alcohol education topic outline - resource unit·1963.* Portland, Ore.: Oregon Mental Health Division, Alcohol Studies and Rehabilitation Section, 1963.

Measures knowledge of alcohol and attitudes toward drinking in high school students. Although designed primarily for use as a diagnostic pretest and interest stimulator for an alcohol education unit, it may also be employed as a unit posttest. The test has 50 true/false/uncertain items. A discussion of the correct answer to each item is available. The test is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. No technical data was available for review.

Fairview Center. *Fairview Test for Determining Alcoholism.*

From: Fairview Center, Ridgeway, South Carolina 29130 (c1962, c1966).

Designed to measure alcoholic tendencies or degree of alcoholism in adults. The 113 true/false items concern drinking practices, results flowing from drinking alcohol, and attitudes and opinions. The first part of the test (26 items) pertains to the identification of those who should examine their drinking habits carefully and those who are probable early stage alcoholics. The next part (61 items) deals with the identification of those who should be gravely warned and those who are middle stage alcoholics. The final 26 items have the purpose of identifying advanced alcoholics. There is a subscore for each part. The test is untimed and self administering. It is suggested that the test be completed with the advice and help of one or two relatives or friends who know the examinee's drinking habits, thinking, and feelings well. Subscore ranges and means for a sample of 100 advanced alcoholics are reported (17). No other technical data is available.

Fifth District Schools of Virginia Drug Survey Committee. *Drug Survey Instrument.*

From: Document number 414, Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory, Ernest W. Ferneau, Jr., Custodian, BCH Psychiatry Service, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital, 249 River Street, Mattapan, Massachusetts 02126 (p1971).

Assesses drug use practices, including alcohol use practices, and attitudes toward drugs in junior and senior high school students. The 77 multiple choice items are concerned with demographic data, source of help for drug problems, drug education, drug use practices, reasons for use/non-use attitudes toward drugs, and parental drug use. The questionnaire is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Administration time is about 20 minutes. No technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Attitudes Toward Alcohol and Drinkers Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Designed to identify the type of behavior that an abstainer might engage in or the feelings that he might have if placed in a situation where alcohol is involved. The *Index* has 5 multiple choice items. Respondents are classified as having unfavorable, mixed, or favorable attitudes toward alcohol and drinkers. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Total score data and detailed findings for a sample from two Mississippi communities are reported (21). The *Index* was developed and its reliability checked by use of Capp's trace line analysis. No other technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Attitudes Toward Excessive Drinking Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Measures attitudes in adults toward the excessive consumption of alcohol. The instrument has 6 agree/disagree items dealing with the drunk, drunkenness, and excessive drinking. Respondents are classified as having unfavorable, mixed, or favorable attitudes toward excessive drinking. The *Index* is untimed and self administering. Classification data for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22). No other technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Attitude Toward Social Drinking and Moderate Alcohol Use Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Assesses attitudes toward social drinking and moderate alcohol use in adults. The instrument has 20 agree/disagree statements on social drinking, total abstinence, prohibition, liquor advertising, and the like. Respondents' attitudes are classified as unfavorable, mixed, or favorable. The *Index* is untimed and self administering. Classification data for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22, 23). No other technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Communication About Alcohol and Alcoholism Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Measures communication efforts with regard to alcohol and alcoholism in adults. The instrument has five items concerning the amount of reading done; participation in discussion groups, study programs, or seminars; and information received from other sources. Respondents are classified as low, moderate, or high in communication in the subject. The *Index* is untimed and self administering. Classification data for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22, 23, 24). No other technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Favorability Toward Alcohol Education Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Assesses attitudes toward alcohol education in adults. The instrument has 12 agree/disagree statements regarding the desirability of alcohol education and information, the results flowing from alcohol education, and the responsibility for such teaching. Respondents are classified as having attitudes of a mild, moderate, or high degree of favorability. The *Index* is untimed and self administering. Classification data for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22, 23). No other technical data was available for review. The author also reports the use of an abbreviated seven item version of this scale (24). In this case, respondents are classified as have attitudes of low or high degree of favorability. Classification data and detailed findings are available for the same sample.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Favorability Toward Alcoholism Education and Treatment Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Assesses attitudes toward alcoholism education and treatment of alcoholism in adults. The instrument has 16 agree/disagree statements with regard to alcoholics, treatment of alcoholics, and alcoholism education and information. Respondents' attitudes are classified as unfavorable, mixed, or favorable. The *Index* is untimed and self administering. Classification data for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22, 23). No other technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Knowledge About Alcohol and Alcoholism Index.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Measures knowledge of alcohol and alcoholism in adults. The test has 15 true/false items pertaining to definitions, effects of drinking alcohol, alcoholics and alcoholism, and Alcoholics Anonymous. Respondents are classified as having low, medium, or high knowledge of the subject. The test is untimed and self administering. Classification data for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22, 23). No other technical data was available for review.

Globetti, G. *Globetti Social Acceptance of the Rehabilitated Alcoholic Scale.*

From: Gerald Globetti, Department of Sociology, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi 39762 (p1967).

Assesses social acceptance of the recovered alcoholic by adults. The instrument consists of five agree/disagree opinion or attitude items which form a Guttman Scale. Respondents are classified as having an attitude of non-acceptance, mild acceptance, or high acceptance. The *Scale* is untimed and self administering. Classification data by total sample and a large number of different subsamples for a sample from two Mississippi communities is reported (22, 23). The coefficient of reproducibility is available. No other technical data is reported.

Grapevine. Grapevine Questionnaire.

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: *Grapevine.* Big light can be shed on alcoholism if A.A.'s fill this in the return to *Grapevine. Grapevine,* 1945, 1 (11), 1.

Assesses the drinking history of recovered alcoholics. The 36 items ask the age at which the respondent first engaged in certain drinking behaviors or first experienced certain drinking problems. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Item response data and detailed findings for a sample of Alcoholics Anonymous members are reported (see the Jellinek paper listed in the availability section for the *A.A. Questionnaire for Men*). No other technical data is available.

Grossman, P. H. *Grossman Drinking Motivation Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Grossman, P. H. Drinking motivation: A cluster analytic study of three samples. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Colorado). Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms, 1965. No. 66-2793.

Assesses alternative reasons for drinking or functions of alcohol use. Three forms are available: a 25 item form for adults, a 28 item form for high school students, and a 32 item form for college students. The forms consist of declarative items requiring the respondent to agree or disagree with the reason for drinking given. The forms are similar with item phrasing and content relevant to the age group in question. The instrument is untimed and individually administered as a structured interview. Some experience is needed. Item response data and cluster analyses for a representative sample of adults from a rural Southwestern Colorado community, the total high school population of the same community, and a sample of University of Colorado psychology students are reported. Test-retest reliabilities on the college form are available. No other technical data is reported.

Haagen, C. H. *Drug-Use Questionnaire.*

From: C. Hess Haagen, Office of Psychological Services, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut 06457 (p1970).

Assesses drug use practices in college students. The 79 multiple choice items deal with marijuana or hashish, psychedelic agents, amphetamines, narcotics, tobacco (cigars and pipe), tobacco (cigarettes), alcohol (beer, ale, wine), and alcohol (hard liquor). The questions ask about drug use practices, attitudes or opinions, reasons for use/non-use, and effects of drugs. The instrument is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review. A study has been conducted using a 30% random sample of the Wesleyan undergraduates.

Hershenson, D. B. *Desire-Drink-Drunk Questionnaire.*

From: David B. Hershenson, Department of Psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois 60616 (c1965).

Assesses stress-induced use of alcohol by adults working outside the home. It could be adapted for utilization with home-makers, college students, or other adults. The *Questionnaire* employs 15 situations chosen from among those frequently mentioned by alcoholism clinic patients as being anxiety-provoking. These include 5 related to the self-system, 5 to interpersonal relations, and 5 to work. With each situation, the examinee is asked whether he has been in the situation in the past year, and if he has, did he feel a desire to drink when faced with it, did he actually drink, and did he drink

to intoxication. The instrument has self, interpersonal, and work subscores. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and may be group administered. Interpretation of the results requires some experience. Evidence of content validity, but no other technical data, was available for review (27).

Hillside Hospital (Glen Oaks, New York). *Drug Abuse Interview Form.*

From: Document number 304, Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory, Ernest W. Ferneau, Jr., Custodian, BCH Psychiatry Service, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital, 249 River Street, Mattapan, Massachusetts 02126 (p1968).

Assesses drug use practices and attitudes toward drugs in adults. The 224 items (yes/no, free response, or multiple choice) deal with drug use practices, use history, sources of drugs, future use, effects of drugs on the respondent (physical, emotional, social, occupational, etc.), reasons for use/non-use, and peer use practices with respect to amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, heroin, LSD and other hallucinogens, and other controlled drugs; alcohol drinking practices and history; general social behavior and activities; and values. The *Form* is untimed and administered as a structured interview. The administrator should have experience in interview techniques and with drug users. Findings for a sample of psychiatric patients are reported (16). No other technical data was available for review.

Hofstra Research Bureau, Psychological Division, Hofstra College. *Hofstra Questionnaire on the Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Hofstra Research Bureau, Psychological Division, Hofstra College, Matthew N. Chappell, Director. *Use of alcoholic beverages among high school students.* New York, N. Y.: The Mrs. John S. Sheppard Foundation, Inc., 1953.

Assesses use of alcoholic beverages, drinking behaviors, and attitudes in high school students. The 47 items (free response or multiple choice) concern demographic and personal factors, quantity/frequency of use of alcohol, conditions of introduction to use, aspects of drinking behavior, parental and student attitudes toward drinking, and factors related to student drinking. The *Questionnaire* is administered by a group interview procedure. In this procedure, the interviewer reads each item aloud to a group of 25 to 30 examinees and the examinees discuss the meaning of each item before each student responds individually. Approximately 70-90 minutes is needed for the procedure. It is recommended that the interviewer be young and neither a graduate of nor a teacher at the high school where the group interview is conducted. Some experience in the technique is needed. Selected item response data and detailed findings for a sample of 1,000 Nassau County (New York) students are reported. No other technical data is available.

Holloway, R. *Holloway Student Drinking and Alcohol Knowledge Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 107, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1964).

Assesses attitudes toward drinking, knowledge of alcohol and its effects, and drinking behavior in high school students. The 49 multiple choice questions deal with attitudes; knowledge; experience with alcohol; parental background, attitudes, and behaviors; and personal background. The instrument is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Detailed item response data and findings for a sample of 7,848 Manitoba Province high school students are reported (28). No other technical data is available.

Iowa Department of Public Instruction. *General Test on Attitudes and Understanding of the Use and Effects of Alcohol.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Iowa Department of Public Instruction. *Alcohol and society.* Des Moines, Iowa: Iowa Department of Public Instruction, 1953.

Assesses alcohol knowledge and attitudes toward alcohol in high school students. The *Test* has 10 completion, 45 agree/disagree/uncertain, and 22 multiple choice items. The great majority of the questions are knowledge items in such areas as alcoholism, alcohol use, effects of alcohol, and problems associated with alcohol. The instrument is designed for use as a posttest or pretest for an alcohol unit. The *Test* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. No technical data is available.

Iowa Department of Public Instruction. *Iowa Attitudes Toward Alcohol Pretest.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Iowa Department of Public Instruction. *Alcohol and society.* Des Moines, Iowa: Iowa Department of Public Instruction, 1953.

Assesses alcohol knowledge and attitudes toward alcohol in high school students. The 26 agree/disagree statements are concerned with alcohol in medicine, actions of alcohol, problems associated with alcohol, and the like. The instrument is designed for use as a pretest for a unit on alcohol. The test is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. No technical data is available.

Jackson, J. K. *Life History Questionnaire for Alcoholics.*

From: Document number 402, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4.

Assesses the life history of an alcoholic. The 137 items (multiple choice, yes/no, or free response), some with several parts, pertain to childhood neighborhood, family history, parental discipline, intra-family relationships,

religion, family drinking attitudes, school and adolescence, alcohol use history, work history, marriage relationships, recreational interests, military service, and hospitalization and illness. The instrument is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Jackson, J. K., & Connor, R. *Attitudes of Parents Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 303, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1953).

Assesses the influence of parental attitudes on the drinking practices of their children in adulthood. The 20 items (multiple choice or free response) pertain to demographic data, intrafamily relationships, parental attitudes toward drinking, home environment, present and past drinking practices, childhood traits, drinking by relatives, and factors deemed important by the respondent in the formation of his drinking attitudes. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and self administering. Selected item response data and findings for a sample of Washington Temperance Association members are reported (29). No other technical data was available for review.

Jackson, J. K., & Connor, R. *Questionnaire on Alcoholism.*

From: Document number 403, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1953).

Assesses alcohol use history and parental drinking attitudes in alcoholics. The 139 items (multiple choice or free response), some with several parts, deal with personal and demographic data, parental drinking attitudes, wife's/husband's drinking attitudes, age at which first engaged in certain drinking or drinking related behaviors or experiences (85 items), religious background, intrafamily relationships, use history, and childhood traits. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and self administering. Selected item response data and findings for 3 samples of alcoholics are reported (29). No other technical data was available for review.

Jellinek, E. M. *A.A. Questionnaire for Men.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Jellinek, E. M. *Phases in the drinking history of alcoholics.* New Haven, Conn.: Hillhouse Press, 1946.

Assesses the drinking history of recovered male alcoholics. The 111 items (completion or multiple choice) pertain to background variables, attitudes toward drinking in the parental family and the community in which the drinker was raised, alcohol use history, problems associated with drinking, and the effect of excessive drinking on the person's social relations, attitudes, and general conduct. Many of the items ask for the age at first experience. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Judge Joseph Christoff's Study Committee on the Problems of Teenage Drinking. *Fort Wayne Teenage Drinking Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Judge Joseph Christoff's Study Committee on the Problems of Teenage Drinking. *Teenage drinking in Fort Wayne.* Fort Wayne, Ind.: Judge Joseph Christoff's Study Committee on the Problems of Teenage Drinking, 1966.

Assesses drinking practices and attitudes toward the use of alcoholic beverages in high school students. The 77 multiple choice items concern opinions on the amount of and reasons for drinking among high school students and adults, personal drinking practices, the first drink, personal reasons for drinking, parental attitudes and drinking habits, attitudes toward alcohol use, personal and demographic data, and sources of information on alcohol. The instrument is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. About 20-25 minutes are required to give the *Questionnaire.* Detailed findings for a sample of 2,945 Fort Wayne high school students are reported. No other technical data is available.

Kalin, R. *Kalin Alcoholic Effects Thematic Apperception Test.*

From: Rudolf Kalin, Psychology Department, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada 00070 (p1964).

Assesses the relationship between alcohol consumption, sentience, and inhibition in male college students and adults. Two forms of the *Test* are available. Each form consists of nine pictures, and for each, the respondent is asked to write out the story it suggests. The following themes are scored: physical sex (total), physical sex (deprivation), physical sex (consummation), nonphysical sex, sex restraints, negative association with sex, sensuous physical pleasure, physical agression, nonphysical agression, agression restraints, meaning contrasts, time concern, and fear. The *Test* is administered in 3 sessions of 3 pictures each, at the beginning, middle, and end of a social occasion, and under varying conditions of drinking/nondrinking, sexual stimulation/nonstimulation, and inhibition/disinhibition. The instrument is untimed and group administered. Administration time is about 15 minutes per session or 45 minutes total. Scoring the instrument requires experience. Means on the scored themes and findings for samples of Massachusetts Institute of Technology students are available (30). Interscorer reliabilities are reported. No other technical data is available.

Kilander, H. F. *Information Test on Drugs and Drug Abuse.*

From: Glenn C. Leach, Department of Education, Wagner College, Staten Island, New York 10301 (c1957, c1966, c1968).

This is the 1968 version of the *Information Test on Stimulants and Depressants* described below. The only differences are as follows: 1) there are no items on smoking or tobacco, and 2) the test has 25 items.

Kilander, H. F. *Information Test on Stimulants and Depressants.*

From: Glenn C. Leach, Department of Education, Wagner College, Staten Island, New York 10301 (c1957, c1966).

Measures knowledge of stimulants and depressants in high school and college students and adults. The 33 multiple choice items ask about alcohol, nicotine, opiates, caffeine, marijuana, barbiturates, tranquilizers, amphetamines, drug addiction, and narcotics in general. The test is untimed, group administered, and may be given by a classroom teacher or instructor. No technical data was available for review.

Kinsey, B. A. *Kinsey Interview Schedule for Female Alcoholics.*

From: Barry A. Kinsey, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074 (c1966).

Designed to obtain subjective, detailed information concerning early drinking experiences, present drinking habits, and family and social relationships in female inebriates. The instrument could be used with males as well. The instrument was developed for use with the *Kinsey Questionnaire* described below. The *Schedule* is composed of 18 open-ended topic questions and uses the methods of the structured or focused interview. The topics include conditions of the response to early drinking experiences, conditions under which present drinking normally occurs, drinking practices, effects or benefits the interviewee expects from drinking, early family life, parental and sibling relationships, early dating patterns, and marital relationships. The *Schedule* is untimed and individually administered. Experience is needed. Detailed findings for a sample of 46 alcoholics admitted to a state hospital are reported (31). No other technical data is available.

Kinsey, B. A. *Kinsey Questionnaire for Female Alcoholics.*

From: Barry A. Kinsey, Department of Sociology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074 (c1966).

Assesses self-concept, drinking practices, and history of drinking in female inebriates. The *Questionnaire* could be readily adopted for use with males. The instrument was developed for use with the *Kinsey Interview Schedule* described above. The 125 items (multiple choice, yes/no, or completion) deal with personal descriptive data, family and friends' drinking attitudes and practices, primary and secondary self-definitions, characteristics of the self, the self as seen by others, definitions of alcohol, general attitudes, drinking habits, history of drinking, and alcoholic symptoms. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and group administered. Some experience is needed. Selected item response data and detailed findings for a sample of 46 alcoholics admitted to a state hospital are reported (31). Evidence of content validity is presented. No other technical data is available.

Kirk, J. *Dope Use Questionnaire.*

From: Jerome Kirk, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine, California 92664.

Assesses drug use practices in secondary school and college students and adults. The 171 items (multiple choice or free response) pertain to the use of 16 classes of drugs, including alcohol, caffeine, tobacco, glue, and non-prescribed, controlled drugs. The main body of the *Questionnaire* asks 41 questions about drug use practices, drug use history, and reasons for use with regard to each of three drugs which the respondent enjoys using. The *Dope Use Questionnaire* was used in conjunction with a *Background Questionnaire* (35 multiple choice or free response items on personal data and demographics), *Values Questionnaire* (10 multiple choice items in which the respondent chooses the best and worst ideas from a set of three on a topic), and a general *Attitude Inventory* (85 true/false items). The instrument is untimed and self administering. Findings for samples of students and "hippies" ("street people") are reported (32). No other technical data was available for review.

Knupfer, G. *Berkeley Drinking Practices Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 907A, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1960).

Assesses drinking practices and attitudes toward drinking alcohol in adults. The 59 items (multiple choice or free response), some with more than one part and some which are not asked of all respondents, deal with drinking practices, attitudes toward drinking, parental drinking habits and attitudes, general attitudes, background variables, sociability patterns, social status, social mobility value orientation, dissatisfaction and worry, health, reactions to emotional distress, and drinking motivation. The *Questionnaire* has a quantity-frequency of drinking index and a Drinking Motivation Scale (Guttman). The instrument is untimed and individually administered in structured interview format. Some experience is needed. Selected item response data and detailed findings for various subgroups of a resprsentative sample of Berkeley, California residents are reported (20, 33, 34, 41). No other technical data was available for review.

Knupfer, G., & Others. *San Francisco 1962 Drinking Practices Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 909A, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1962).

Assesses drinking practices and associated social and psychological correlates in adults. The 99 item (multiple choice, agree/disagree, or free response), some with more than one part, deal with personal and demographic data, social activities, attitudes toward drinking, drinking in a tavern or bar, drinking

practices in general, use history, reasons for drinking/abstaining, drinking behaviors of parents and friends, general attitudes, personality, and things people do when nervous or depressed. The *Questionnaire* has indices of quantity-frequency of drinking, socio-economic status, and escape drinking. The instrument is untimed and administered as a structured interview. The interviewer needs some training and practice with the instrument. Selected item response data, index score data, comparisons of results with those from a national sample (the American Drinking Practices Study of Cahalan & Others described above), and other findings for a random sample of 1,268 San Franciscans interviewed in 1962 are reported (14, 35, 38, 68). No other technical data was available for review.

Knupfer, G., & Others. *San Francisco 1964 Drinking Practices Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 909B, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1964).

Assesses drinking practices and associated correlates in adults. The first part of the *Questionnaire* consists of 155 items (multiple choice, yes/no, or free response), some with more than one part. The questions deal with health, personal and demographic data, social life, attitudes toward drinking, drinking practices, reasons for drinking, use history, consequences of drinking, general attitudes, self-concept, concept of spouse, married life, and employment. The first part is untimed and administered as a structured interview. Administration time is about 3 1/2 hours. The interviewer needs some training and practice with the instrument. The second part consists of 237 items (true/false, multiple choice, or agree/disagree) concerning attitudes and personality traits. The second part is untimed and self administered. The *Questionnaire* has the following indices: job trouble, trouble with friends, police trouble, hospital diagnosis, trouble with spouse, self-perceived problem, use of alcohol for coping, addictive symptoms, prolonged binge, frequent high intake, social consequences, dependence, excessive intake, summary problem, socio-economic status, social exposure to drinking, militancy of attitudes, anxiety-depression, psychosomatic, guilt, conformity, rigidity, moralism, child rearing strictness, and distrust (13, 36, 39). Selected item response data, index score data, and other findings for a random sample of San Franciscans surveyed in 1964 (a subsample of the 1962 San Francisco study sample was reinterviewed) are reported (15, 37, 40, 42). No other technical data was available.

Larsen, D. E., & Abu-Laban, B. *Edmonton Community Survey.*

From: Document number 322, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1966).

Assesses drinking norms and drinking behaviors in adults. The 23 items (multiple choice, yes/no, completion), some with several parts, are concerned with personal and demographic data; reasons for drinking liquor; drinking norms of parents, family, close friends, occupational group, and religious group; drinking practices; and consequences of drinking. The instrument has

a quantity-frequency index and a predominant drinking norm classification (proscriptive, prescriptive, or nonscriptive). The *Survey* is untimed and self administering. Findings for a sample of Edmonton (Canada) residents are reported (43). No other technical data was available for review.

Lolli, G., & Others. *Italian Drinking and Dietary Patterns Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 1021, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4.

Assesses drinking practices, dietary patterns, and attitudes toward drinking among Italian and Italian-American college students and adults. The 80 multiple choice items deal with personal and demographic data, average daily intake of food substances, caloric intake from alcoholic beverages, weekly consumption of drinks, personal and family attitudes toward drinking, health, drinking practices, and use history. A number of the items are answered by reference to a dietary diary which the respondent keeps for a period of one week prior to completing the *Questionnaire* The instrument is untimed and administered as a structured interview. Some experience is needed. Selected item response data and findings for a sample of Italian-American and Italians living in Italy are reported (44). No other technical data was available for review.

Maddox, G. L., Jr. *Maddox Sociological Analysis of High School Drinking Questionnaire.*

From: George L. Maddox, Jr., Department of Psychology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706 (p1956).

Assesses drinking practices and perceptions of drinking in high school students. The 72 items (multiple choice or completion), some with several parts, pertain to personal and demographic data, school and non-school activities, self-image, models for behavior, views on group standards, perceptions of peer and adult drinking practices, reasons for drinking, personal drinking practices, and attitudes toward drinking. The instrument is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Selected item response data and detailed findings for a sample of 1,962 Lansing, Michigan students are reported (45). Evidence of reliability is presented. No other technical data was available.

Maddox, G. L. *Social Definitions of Alcohol Interview Schedule.*

From: Document number 1008, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4.

Assesses attitudes toward alcohol in college students. The 42 items (yes/no, free response, or multiple choice), some with several parts, are concerned with personal and demographic data, drinking practices, use history, drink-

ing practices of family and friends, reasons for drinking, self concept, and definitions of alcohol. The instrument is untimed and is administered as a structured interview, requiring about 45 minutes. Experience in interview techniques is needed. Findings from two fantasy studies in which the *Schedule* was used in conjunction with a modification of the *Murray Thematic Apperception Test* are reported (46, 47). No other technical data was available for review.

Maddox, G. L., & McCall, B. C. *Maddox-McCall Drinking Among Teen-Agers Questionnaire.*

From: George L. Maddox, Department of Psychology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706 (c1964)

Assesses patterns of drinking and abstinence, relationships between drinking and social norms, and views on why people drink, in high school students. The *Questionnaire* is designed to explore what teenagers are thinking about and doing with beverage alcohol, and to discover their peer relationships, their identification with the culture and social system of the high school, the social roles which are most meaningful to them, and the inclusion or exclusion of alcohol use as an integral part of their self-image and life style. The instrument has 78 items (multiple choice or free response), some requiring several responses. The first part (40 items) deals with personal and demographic factors, and social interests, attitudes, and behaviors; the second part (38 items) is concerned with opinions and attitudes on drinking, and drinking/abstinence practices and problems. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and group administered. Some experience is needed to interpret the results. Detailed findings for a sample of 1,952 Michigan juniors and seniors are reported (48). No other technical data was available.

Mandell, W., & Others. *Staten Island Attitudes Toward the Use of Alcoholic Beverages Questionnaire.*

From: Wallace Mandell, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, 725 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21205 (c1963)

Assesses use of alcohol, drinking and non-drinking behaviors, and attitudes in high school students. The 147 multiple choice items pertain to demographic and personal factors, use of alcohol, consequences of drinking alcohol, alcohol legislation and law enforcement, parental attitudes and behaviors, student attitudes and behaviors, and some social and psychological characteristics associated with drinking. The instrument has quantity, frequency, and anti-social behavior indices. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Some training is needed. Item response data and detailed findings for a sample of 1,132 New York State high school students and drop-outs are available (49). Evidence of self-report response consistency is reported. No other technical data is available.

Manson, M. P. *Alcadd Test.*

From: Western Psychological Services, Box 775, Beverly Hills, California 90213 (c1949).

Identifies alcoholic addicts or those with serious alcoholic problems. The 65 yes/no items are concerned with drinking practices and attitudes toward drinking. The *Test* has a total score and subscores in the areas of regularity of drinking, perference for drinking over other activities, lack of controlled drinking, rationalization of drinking and excessive emotionality. The *Test* is untimed and individually or group administered. No experience is needed to give the test. Administration time is 5 to 15 minutes. Total score and subscore norms for alcoholics and non-alcoholics by sex are available. Kuder-Richardson reliabilities and evidence of concurrent validity are reported.

Manson, M. P. *Manson Evaluation.*

From: Western Psychological Services, Box 775, Beverly Hills, California 90213 (c1948).

Identifies alcoholics, those with serious alcoholic problems, and non-alcoholics with personality characteristics often found in alcoholics. The 72 yes/no items are related to psychoneurotic and psychopathic traits upon which alcoholics frequently score high and non-alcoholics frequently score low. The questionnaire has a total score and subscores in the areas of anxiety, depressive fluctuations, emotional sensitivity, resentfulness, incompleteness, aloneness, and interpersonal relations. The *Evaluation* is untimed and individually or group administered. No experience is needed to give the test. Administration time is 10 to 20 minutes. Total score and subscore norms for alcoholics and non-alcoholics by sex are available. Kuder-Richardson reliabilities, phi coefficients, and evidence of concurrent validity are reported.

Manson, M. P. *Western Personality Inventory.*

From: Western Psychological Services, Box 775, Beverly Hills, California 90213 (c1963).

Combines the *Alcadd Test* and the *Manson Evaluation.* Descriptions of these instruments are above.

Marcus, A. *ARF Alcoholism Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 314, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1963).

Assesses attitudes toward alcoholics and alcoholism in college students and adults. There appears to be no reason that the *Questionnaire* could not be used with younger students. The instrument contains 40 seven-point rating scales and has the following nine subscores which were developed by factor analysis: emotional difficulties as causes of alcoholism, loss of control, prognosis for recovery, alcoholic as a steady drinker, alcoholism and character defect, social status of the alcoholic, alcoholism as an illness, harmless voluntary indulgence, and addiction liability. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and may be self administered in 15 to 30 minutes. Mean factor scores for five Canadian samples varying from heterogeneous to professional (see the test manual) and one American sample of student nurses (19) are reported. Item intercorrelations and judgments of validity by a panel of alcoholism experts are available.

Maxwell, M. A., & Others. *Washington Alcohol Poll Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 903, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1951).

Assesses drinking practices and attitudes toward drinking in adults. The 77 items (multiple choice, yes/no, or free response) deal with attitudes toward drinking and drunkenness, drinking practices, drinking behaviors of family and friends, use history, reasons for drinking/not drinking, knowledge, attitudes toward alcoholics and alcoholism, and personal and demographic data. The instrument has a quantity-frequency index, is untimed, and is administered as a structured interview. Some experience in polling techniques is needed. Item response data, index score data, and detailed findings are reported for a random sample of Washington State residents (50, 51). No other technical data was available for review.

McCarthy, R. G. *McCarthy Alcohol Education Motivating Quiz: How Much Do You Know About Alcohol.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: McCarthy, R. G. *Teen-agers and Alcohol.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, 1956.

Measures knowledge and opinions about alcohol, alcohol's effects, and alcoholism in high school students. The *Quiz* has 40 true/false/undecided items, many of which concern popular misconceptions. The instrument is designed to serve as a pretest for a unit on alcohol. Extensive discussions of the correct answers to the items are provided. The test is untimed and self administering. Item response data for a sample of 1,450 students are reported. No other technical data was available for review.

McCarthy, R. G., & Fain, T. G. *Alcoholism Awareness Scale.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: McCarthy, R. G., & Fain, T. G. Measuring knowledge of alcoholism in the community. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 1959, 20, 645-654.

Measures knowledge of alcoholism in adults. The four items (free response or multiple choice), dealing with alcoholism and help for alcoholics, form a Guttman scale. The *Scale* is untimed and self administering. Scale scores and detailed findings for a representative sample of Hartford, Bridgeport, and New London (Connecticut) residents are reported. The coefficient of reproducibility and evidence of empirical validity are presented.

Mindlin, D. F. *Attitude Test for Alcoholics.*

From: Document number 1014B, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (c, undated).

Measures attitudes and personality traits in alcoholics. The 80 agree/disagree statements are concerned with motivation of the respondent to change himself and solve his problems; attitudes toward alcohol, alcoholics, and alcoholism; self-esteem; dependency and isolation. There is a subscore in each of these areas. The instrument is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Monroe, J. J., & Hill, H. E. *Inventory of Habits and Attitudes (IHA).*

From: Document number 303, Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory, E. W. Ferneau, Jr., Custodian, BCH Psychiatry Service, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital, 249 River Street, Mattapan, Massachusetts 02126 (p1964).

Assesses personality and adjustment characteristics, history of alcohol use, functional utility of alcohol, drug press, acceptability for psychotherapy, and the like in adult alcoholics. *IHA* is a matched form of the *Personal Inventory* for opiate addicts described in *Measures Pertaining to Health Education, II. Drugs.* The *Inventory* consists of 200 true/false items with about two-thirds of these similar to those found on standard personality tests. *IHA* scales include, among others, the following: maladjustment, maladjustment drug association, drug association, language of addiction, general addiction for alcohol, middle class standards, acceptability for psychotherapy, severity of opiate addiction, sociability, familial disorganization, moral deviation, alcoholic vs. addict factorial, parental overprotection, alcoholic denial, and opiate addiction. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Interpretation of results requires experience in personality testing. Scale score means, standard deviations, and T score means are reported for samples of alcoholics, severe opiate addicts, mentally ill, and normal physically ill (25). Kuder-Richardson 20 and matched form reliabilities and various validity studies are available (25, 26).

Mulford, H. A., Jr. *Self, Significant Others, and Alcohol Measure.*

From: Harold A. Mulford, Jr., Department of Psychology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (p1955).

Assesses the interrelationships between self concept, ones conception of significant others' definitions of oneself, and self definitions of alcoholic beverages, *e.g.*, as a means of adjustment, in college students and adults. Items (yes/no, multiple choice, rating scale, or free response) are concerned with personal and demographic data, attitudes, and drinking habits. Some filler questions on Alcoholics Anonymous are also included. The *Measure* has the following scores: anchorage, satisfaction/dissatisfaction with self, agreement/disagreement with significant others' conceptions of self, adjustment, and a quantity/frequency of drinking index. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Experience with personality measures is needed to interpret the results. Evidence of content validity is presented, but no other technical data is available (52).

Mulford, H. A., & Miller, D. E. *Iowa Scales of Definitions of Alcohol.*

From: Harold A. Mulford, Department of Psychology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (p1958).

Designed to measure the meanings of alcohol, specifically, the person's thoughts about what alcohol does for him, in college students and adults. It is a useful measure in explaining and understanding drinking behavior, including alcoholic drinking. The *Scale* has 18 agree/disagree statements on the functions of alcohol. The measure has contrived item scale scores developed by Stouffer H techniques. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Scale score data and findings for two representative samples of Iowa residents interviewed in 1958 and 1961 are reported (53, 54, 55, 56). The coefficient of reproducibility and considerable evidence of empirical validity are presented.

Mulford, H. A., & Miller, D. E. *Iowa Scale of Preoccupation with Alcohol.*

From: Harold A. Mulford, Department of Psychology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (p1958).

Designed to measure deviant drinking and to identify alcoholics among college students and adults. The *Scale* has 12 agree/disagree statements on drinking practices and the consequences of drinking. The measure has contrived item scale scores developed by Stouffer H techniques. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Scale score data and findings for two representative samples of Iowa residents interviewed in 1958 and 1961 are reported (54, 55, 56). The coefficient of reproducibility and considerable evidence of empirical validity are presented.

National Safety Council. *Alcoholic Influence Report Form.*

From: National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Designed to indicate the influence of alcohol on persons involved in a traffic accident or on those stopped by the police for a law violation while driving. The items are free response or multiple choice. The first page of the *Form* consists of observations of the respondent's physical condition and attitude, observer's general assessment of the effects of alcohol, and motor performance test and chemical test data. The second page has items for a structured interview, handwriting specimen, and data from witnesses. The interview items deal with the respondent's mental and physical condition, state of health, eating, alcohol drinking, and drug usage. The *Form* is untimed, and some experience is needed to complete it. No technical data was available for review.

Nelson, D. O. *Nelson Alcohol and Alcoholism Questionnaire.*

From: Dale O. Nelson, Professor of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84321 (p1967).

Assesses knowledge about alcohol and alcoholism in the high school student and the creditability of the student's source(s) of information on the subject. Items are true/false (27), multiple choice (19), or ranking (1). A few are specific to Utah. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Item response data by boys, girls, total student sample, and teachers for a representative sample of Utah seniors and Utah teachers are available (57). No other technical data is reported.

Nelson, D. O. *Nelson Drinking and Personal Data Questionnaire.*

From: Dale O. Nelson, Professor of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84321 (p1967).

Designed to measure the extent of drinking by and the sources of alcohol for high school students. The 30 multiple choice items ask about the first drink, frequency of drinking and intoxication, kind and source of alcoholic beverages, alcohol in the home, place of drinking, illegal attempts to purchase beverages, social effects of drinking, student opinions about alcohol use, and personal data. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Response data for the non-personal items for a representative group of Utah seniors by boys, girls, and total sample, and for the personal items by boy/girl, drinker/nondrinker, and total are available (57). No other technical data is reported.

Oklahoma Workshops on Alcohol and Narcotics Education. *Oklahoma Stimulants and Depressants Test.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Oklahoma Workshops on Alcohol and Narcotics Education. *Alcohol and narcotics education curriculum bulletin.* Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma State Department of Education, 1957.

Measures drug knowledge in high school students. The 40 multiple choice items are concerned with drugs in general, alcohol, nicotine, narcotics, caffeine, and other stimulants and depressants. The measure is untimed, group administered, and may be given by a classroom teacher. No technical data was available for review.

Park, P. *Park Problem Drinking Scale.*

From: Peter Park, Department of Sociology, University of Massacusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002 (c1965).

Assesses problem drinking in college students and young adults as a measure of pre-alcoholism or proneness to alcoholism. The *Scale* was developed by factor analysis of selected items, the Quantity-Frequency Index score, and the Social Complications Scale score of the *College Drinking Questionnaire.* The resulting instrument has 13 items: the two scores mentioned above, and 11 other items on drinking behaviors, attitudes, and reasons for drinking. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Mean scores for a random sample of Yale students and for a sample of persons referred to the author as problem drinkers, and detailed findings are reported (58). Considerable evidence of validity is presented by the author (58) and Williams (82). See the *College Drinking Questionnaire* for technical data on that instrument. No other such data was available for review.

Park, P. *Park Questionnaire on Drinking Attitudes and Behavior.*

From: Peter Park, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002 (c1965).

Assesses drinking practices and correlates in college students. The 123 items (multiple choice or completion), some with several parts, deal with personal and demographic data, college activities, aspirations, drinking practices, reasons for drinking, behavioral consequences of drinking, attitudes, study habits, social relationships, and social orientation. It has the following subscores: Quantity-Frequency Index and Social Complications (both identical with those on the *College Drinking Questionnaire*), Problem Drinking (see the *Park Problem Drinking Scale*), Universalism/Particularism, Affective/Affectively Neutral, Diffuseness/Specificity, Ambivalence, Consistency, 15 levels of aspiration scores, and two satisfaction scores. The *Questionnaire* is untimed

and self administering. About 50 minutes are required to complete the instrument. Detailed findings are reported for a sample of 1,047 Yale students (58). See the *College Drinking Questionnaire* and *Park Problem Drinking Scale* for technical data on those instruments. No other technical data was available for review.

Passey, G. E., & Pennington, D. F., Jr. *Passey-Pennington Attitudes Toward Alcohol and Its Use Scales.*

From: Document number 1017, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1959).

Measures attitudes toward alcohol and its use in high school and college students and adults. The *Scale* has 60 agree/disagree statements with 12 items in each of 5 attitudinal areas. There are subscores and subscales in the 5 areas: treatment of alcoholism, public education regarding alcohol, legal and social control, moderate (social) drinking, and alcoholism and the alcoholic. There are 2 parallel forms of the test. It is untimed and self administering. Subscores and total scores are derived by a system of item weighting. Evidence of content validity is presented and inter-form reliabilities, phi coefficients, and reproducibility coefficients are reported (59). Subscore data and detailed findings for representative samples of Mobile (63) and Decatur, Alabama (61) residents are available. The original 538 item pool employed in the development of the *Scale* is reported (59).

Patrick, J. H., & Others. *Alcohol-Abuse Questionnaire.*

From: John E. Overall, Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas 77550.

Assesses degree of alcohol abuse in adults. The 38 yes/no statements are concerned with drinking practices, use history, functions of alcohol, attitudes, and consequences of drinking. The *Questionnaire* was developed by factor analysis of a longer instrument. The measure is untimed and self administering. Findings are reported for a sample of 136 psychiatric patients (81). No other technical data was available for review.

Pearlman, S., & Others. *Inter-University Drug Survey Council 1968 Questionnaire.*

From: Samuel Pearlman, Inter-University Drug Survey Council, Administrative Center, Brooklyn College of CUNY, Brooklyn, New York 11210 (p1968).

Assesses drug use practices and attitudes toward drugs in college students. The 141 multiple choice items deal with personal and demographic data; personal drug use practices, personal use history, parental attitudes toward drugs, and parental use practices with respect to alcohol, amphetemines,

barbiturates, marijuana, LSD or other psychedelics, heroin (opium, methadone, and cocaine are also included in the category), painkillers, anti-depressants, tranquilizers, and cigarettes; reasons for use/non-use of various drugs: drug effects; and attitudes toward drug use, drug legislation, and the like. Space is provided at a number of points in the *Questionnaire* for the respondent to add comments if he desires. The instrument is untimed and self administering. Selected item response data and findings for a sample of 12,142 students from 20 colleges in Metropolitan New York are reported (60, 66). No other technical data was available for review.

Pennington, D. F., Jr., & Passey, G. E. *Pennington-Passey Alcohol Knowledge Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 1017, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1959).

Assesses knowledge of alcohol and alcoholism in high school and college students and adults. The test has 44 true/false statements in 11 different areas of knowledge with 4 items in each area. The subtests with respect to alcohol are physiological action, effects on overt behavior, legal control, manufacture, and drinking customs, and with respect to alcoholism are etiology, symptoms, prevalence, treatment procedures, effectiveness of treatment, and state treatment facilities in Alabama. It is recommended that individual assessment be done on the basis of total scores and that the subscores be used only for group assessment. The test is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher or instructor. Evidence of content validity is presented and phi coefficients are reported (62). Subscore data and detailed findings for representative samples of Mobile (63) and Decatur, Alabama (61) residents are available. The original 231 item pool employed in the development of the test is reported (62).

Pittman, D. J., & Sterne, M. W. *St. Louis Optimism Regarding the Treatability of Alcoholism Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Pittman, D. J., & Sterne, M. W. *The carousel: Hospitals, social agencies, and the alcoholic.* St. Louis, Mo.: Missouri State Division of Health, 1962.

Assesses attitudes toward the treatability and the treatment of alcoholism in adults. The instrument has 16 five-point rating scales, is untimed, and self administering. Item response data and findings for a sample of St. Louis health and welfare workers are reported. Evidence of validity is presented. The *Questionnaire* contains a six-item Guttman quasi-scale. The coefficient of reproducibility, item coefficients of predictability, and scale type data are reported with regard to this quasi-scale. At the same time, the *Questionnaire* contains an eleven-item Likert-type scale. The discriminating power of each of these items is available.

Pittman, D. J., & Sterne, M. W. *St. Louis Orientation Towards Alcoholism as a Disease Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Pittman, D. J., & Sterne, M. W. *The carousel: Hospitals, social agencies, and the alcoholic.* St. Louis, Mo.: Missouri State Division of Health, 1962.

Assesses attitudes towards alcoholics, alcoholism as a disease, and treatment of alcoholism in adults. The instrument has 13 five-point rating scales, is untimed, and self administering. Item response data and findings for a sample of St. Louis health and welfare workers are reported. Evidence of validity is presented. The *Questionnaire* contains a seven-item Guttman quasi-scale. The coefficient of reproducibility, item coefficients of predictability, and scale type data with regard to this quasi-scale are reported. At the same time, the entire *Questionnaire* forms a Likert-type scale. The discriminating power of each item is available.

Pollock, M. B. *Mood-Altering Substances: A Behavior Inventory.*

From: Marion B. Pollock, School Health Education Study, 1507 M Street, N.W., Room 800, Washington, District of Columbia 20005 (c1967).

Assesses knowledge and behavior in high school and college students with regard to drugs. There are 5 yes/no and 75 multiple choice items. The first part of the *Inventory* asks about the student's usual practices in the use of cigarettes, alcohol, dangerous drugs, and narcotics, and about his parents' smoking habits. The second part tests his knowledge of the drugs and their physiological and psychological effects. The *Inventory* has subscores for tobacco; dangerous drugs and narcotics; and alcohol. Z-score, T-score, and percentile norms are available on the subtests (64). The test is untimed, group administered, and may be given by a classroom teacher or instructor. At present it is intended for approved experimental use only. Odd-even reliabilities, evidence of content validity, instructor observations on validity, test-retest results, judge ratings of validity, and comparisons of test results for those who have and have not had a course on the subject are reported.

Richardson, J. J. *Richardson Alcohol Attitude Scale.*

From: Jack J. Richardson, Department of Health Education, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901 (p1964).

Measures attitudes toward the consumption of alcoholic beverages in college students and adults. Two parallel forms of the *Scale* are available. Each form consists of 20 agree/disagree statements. The forms were developed using scaling techniques, a pool of 216 items, and a panel of 20 judges. Item scale and Q values are reported. On the basis of scores received,

respondents are classified as unfavorable, slightly unfavorable, favorable, or very favorable toward drinking. The *Scale* is untimed and self administering. Administration time is about 5 minutes. Attitude scores and detailed findings for a sample of Southern Illinois University students and their parents are reported (65). Parallel form and test-retest reliabilities, and validity studies are available.

Robins, L. N., & Murphy, G. E. *Interview Schedule for Young Black Men.*

From: Lee N. Robins, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, 4940 Audubon Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110 (p1965).

Assesses drug use practices, alcohol drinking behaviors, and various life histories of young black male adults. The 303 items (yes/no, free response, or multiple choice), many with several parts, deal with demographic, biographic, and personal data, including such areas as family, marital, school, health, occupational, and behavioral problem histories and associated attitudes and opinions (273 items); alcohol drinking practices, drinking history, drinking problems, and family drinking practices; and drug use practices and use history. The instrument is untimed and administered as a structured interview. The interviewer needs training and experience in the techniques involved. Item response data and detailed findings on the drug use sections of the *Schedule* and appropriate correlates from among the other items are reported for a normal sample of St. Louis black men aged 30 to 35 (67). Evidence of validity is presented. No other technical data was available for review.

Robson, R. A. H., & Others. *British Columbia Alcoholic Rehabilitation Interview Schedule.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Robson, R. A. H., & Others. *An evaluation of the effect of treatment on the rehabilitation of alcoholics.* Vancouver, B. C.: Alcoholism Foundation of British Columbia, 1963.

Assesses the rehabilitation of adults with serious problems arising from the excessive consumption of alcohol. The 94 items (open-ended or multiple choice), some with several parts, are concerned with personal characteristics, treatment variables, drinking history, work history, and family and social history. Major indices are motivation for treatment (4 indices), severity of drinking problem, drinking problem change (2 indices), abstinence, liquor offenses, health, overall work change (2 indices), employment status, family responsibility, financial responsibility, leisure time activities, and insight into reasons for drinking. The *Schedule* is untimed and individually administered as a structured interview. Some experience is needed. Index and selected item response data and detailed findings for a British Columbia sample are reported. No other technical data was available for review.

Seliger, R. V. *The Twenty Questions Test; Are You an Alcoholic?*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Free, J. L. *Just one more.* New York, N. Y.: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1955*.

Identifies persons who may be or are alcoholics. The *Test* was designed for use at the Johns Hopkins University Hospital. The 20 yes/no items are concerned with drinking practices and problems associated with alcohol. An affirmative response to one item indicates that the respondent should be warned; to two items, that the odds are that the respondent is an alcoholic; and to three or more, that the person is an alcoholic. The *Test* is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

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*The *Test* has apparently been reprinted many times. This is an example of one source.

Sheppard, D. *Road Research Laboratory Drinking and Driving Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Sheppard, D. *The 1967 drink and driving campaign: A survey among drivers.* RRL Report LR 230. Crowthorne, Berkshire, Great Britain: Road Research Laboratory, 1968.

Assesses drinking before driving behaviors and attitudes in persons of age 16 years or older. The 32 items (multiple choice or free response), most with several parts, pertain to background data on driving, drinking practices in general, drinking behaviors before driving, opinions about and attitudes toward drinking and driving, and knowledge of and views on English law on the subject. The latter questions could be adapted for use in the United States. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and administered as an individual structured interview. Some experience is needed. Selected item response data and detailed findings for two representative British samples are reported. No other technical data was available for review.

Skolnick, J. H. *Skolnick Protestant Abstinence Schedule.*

From: Jerome H. Skolnick, Department of Sociology, University of California at San Diego, P. O. Box 109, La Jolla, California 92037.

Assesses the relationship between religious norms and drinking practices in Protestant adults. The *Schedule* could be adapted for use with other religious groups. The 95 items (open-ended or multiple choice) deal with personal and demographic data; religious beliefs, attitudes, and practices; parental religious beliefs and practices; drinking attitudes and behaviors; parental drinking practices; and attitudes toward abstainers and drinkers. The *Schedule* is untimed and administered as an individual structured interview. Some experience is needed. Interview time is usually one to two hours. Selected item response data and findings for a sample of New Haven, Connecticut men are reported (69). No other technical data was available for review.

Smith, B. C. *Smith Alcohol Knowledge Test.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Smith, B. C. *Smith Alcohol Knowledge Test.* 1967, 13p. (ED 053 220; MF and HC available from EDRS).

Measures knowledge of alcohol and its use in high school students. The 76 five-option multiple choice items concern definition of terms, physical effects, psychological effects, the disease concept of alcoholism, treatment and prevention, socioeconomic factors, and safety factors. Scoring is the number correct minus the number incorrect. The *Test* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Mean scores by age and sex for a sample of 300 Dallas, Texas high school students are reported (3). Split-half reliabilities are available. Content validity was adjudged by a jury of ten experts.

Snyder, C. R. *Background and Drinking Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 307, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4.

Assesses drinking practices and attitudes toward drinking in college students. The 36 items (multiple choice, yes/no, or completion), some with several parts, deal with personal and demographic data; personal, family, and peer drinking practices; alcohol use history; reasons for use; consequences of drinking; and attitudes toward drinking and drunkenness. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review. The instrument was used in a study of alcohol and higher order problem solving (11).

Snyder, C. R. *Snyder Jewish Drinking Practices Interview Schedule.*

From: Document number 1004, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (c1958).

Assesses drinking practices and attitudes among Jewish adults. The 72 items (open-ended, free response, or multiple choice), some with several parts, pertain to personal and demographic data; religious beliefs, attitudes; and practices; ethnocentrism; family background and attitudes; and drinking practices and attitudes. The *Schedule* is untimed and administered as an individual structured interview. Some experience is needed. Usually the interviews require 2 or 3 hours, but may be as short as 90 minutes, or as long as 7 hours. Selected item response data and detailed findings for a sample of New Haven, Connecticut men are reported (70). No other technical data was available for review.

Stone, A. R., & Others. *Alcoholism Assessment Interview; Psychosocial Interview Guide.*

From: Document number 311, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (c1965).

Designed to distinguish alcoholics from non-alcoholics and to rate alcoholism severity in adults. The *Interview* consists of 42 open-ended questions in the areas of demographic, physical, psychological, family, occupational, and drinking pattern information. There are constant checks on internal consistency. The instrument has ratings of the impact of drinking on marital/family relationships, health, occupational activity, and social-interpersonal career, and alcoholism severity (0 to 4, abstainer or non-alcoholic to severe alcoholic). The *Interview* is untimed and individually administered. The administration time is about one hour. The interviewer needs training, experience, and skill. Studies of face validity, external validity, and inter-rater reliability are reported (71).

Strassburger, F., & Strassburger, Z. *Strassburger Attitudes Toward Alcohol Scales.*

From: Fred Strassburger, Room 202 APA, 1200 17th Street, Washington, District of Columbia 20036 (p1965).

Assesses attitudes toward drinking alcohol in college students. The instrument consists of two individually scored 10-item scales: Social Drinking, and Alcoholism and the Alcoholic. The items are true/false attitude statements. The *Scales* are untimed and self administering. Scale score data and findings for two samples of Stanford and Berkeley students are reported (72). Correlations of scale scores with interviewer ratings are presented. No other technical data was available for review.

Straus, R., & Bacon, S. D. *College Drinking Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 201, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1953).

Assesses alcohol drinking practices among college students. The 70 items (multiple choice or free response), many with several parts, pertain to background variables, parents' and friends' drinking, practices and attitudes, drinking behaviors, attitudes toward drinking, reasons for drinking/abstaining, and drinking problems and correlates. The instrument has a Social Complications Scale (Guttman) and a Quantity-Frequency Index. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the instructor. Administration time is about 40 minutes. Selected item response data and detailed findings for a national sample of 16,300 students are reported (73). Evidence of validity is presented. The coefficient of reproducibility on the Guttman Scale is reported. No other technical data is available.

Stuart, R. *Survey of Drug Use Patterns among Known Users.*

From: Document number 403, Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory, Ernest W. Ferneau, Jr., Custodian, BCH Psychiatry Service, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital, 249 River Street, Mattapan, Massachusetts 02126.

Assesses drug use practices in students from the seventh grade level through college and in adults. The 54 items (multiple choice or free response), some with several parts, deal with drug use practices, use history, reasons for use/non-use, future use, buying drugs, drug information, and drug effects with respect to soft hallucinogens, hard hallucinogens, amphetamines, narcotics, barbiturates, and alcohol; legal offenses; and personal and demographic data. The questionnaire is untimed and self administering. About 30 minutes are required to complete the instrument. No technical data was available for review.

Texas Research Institute. *Social Attitude Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 105, Drug-Abuse Research Instrument Inventory, Ernest W. Ferneau, Jr., Custodian, BCH Psychiatry Service, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital, 249 River Street, Mattapan, Massachusetts 02126.

Assesses drug use practices and associated attitudes in high school students. The 89 items (multiple choice or true/false) pertain to personal and demographic data, family drug use behaviors, personal drug use practices, parental attitudes toward drugs, personal attitudes toward drugs, reasons for use/non-use, sources of drug information, attitudes toward own family unit, peer drug use, and social attitudes. Some emphasis is placed on alcohol and marijuana questions. The *Questionnaire* is untimed and self administering. No technical data was available for review.

Ullman, A. D. *Investigation of Early Drinking Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 101, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4.

Assesses the first drinking experience of college students, The 15 items (multiple choice or completion) pertain to demographic data, and to the age, circumstances, effects, and other information on the respondent's first drinking experience. The *Questionnaire* is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the instructor. Item response data and findings for various samples of Tufts College students are reported (75, 76, 77, 78). No other technical data was available for review.

University of Kansas - Department of Sociology and Anthropology. *Kansas Attitudes Toward Alcoholic Beverages Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 104, Research Reference Files, see address p. 4 (p1956).

Assesses drinking practices and attitudes towards use of alcohol in high school students. The 43 multiple choice items, some with more than one part, pertain to personal data and background, drinking practices and habits, conditions of introduction to the use of alcoholic beverages, parental attitudes and drinking practices, social factors affecting student drinking, and attitudes toward drinking. The instrument is untimed and group administered by a paced, structured interview technique. Some training is needed. Young interviewers and groups of 25 are suggested. About 40 minutes are required to give the *Questionnaire.* Item response data by metropolitan and non-metropolitan respondents and detailed findings for a sample of 1,207 high school students from Sedgwick County (metropolitan Wichita) and 1,119 students from 23 non-metropolitan counties in Eastern Kansas are reported (79). No other technical data is available.

University of Wisconsin - Bureau of Economics, Sociology, and Anthropology. *Wisconsin Attitudes Toward Alcoholic Beverages Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: University of Wisconsin - Bureau of Economics, Sociology, and Anthropology, John L. Miller, Director. *Attitudes of high school students toward alcoholic beverages.* New York, N. Y.: The Mrs. John S. Sheppard Foundation, Inc., 1957.

Assesses the use of alcoholic beverages, drinking behaviors, and attitudes in high school students. The 96 multiple choice items pertain to demographic and personal factors, use of alcohol, parental behaviors and attitudes, introduction to drinking, sources of alcohol, alcohol legislation and law enforcement, and student attitudes and behaviors. The *Questionnaire* uses the same group interview procedure described above for the *Hofstra Questionnaire on the Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.* Groups of 30 to 50 are suggested. Administration time is 40-70 minutes. The interviewer needs some experience. Item response data and detailed findings for a sample of 1,000 Racine County (Wisconsin) students are available. No other technical data is reported.

Vander Kooi, R. C. *Vander Kooi Alcohol Information Questionnaire.*

From: Ronald C. Vander Kooi, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680 (p1961).

Assesses patterns and problems of drinking alcohol amoung college students. The *Questionnaire* has 9 items (free response or multiple choice), eight

with several parts. The items pertain to personal characteristics and environmental factors; parental attitudes and drinking practices; and official, legal, and behavioral problems associated with alcohol. The instrument is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the instructor. About 15 minutes are required to complete the *Questionnaire*. Item response data and detailed findings for a sample of 400 Western Michigan University male students are reported (80). No other technical data is available.

Wanberg, K. W., & Others. *Drinking History Questionnaire.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Wanberg, K. W., & Knapp, J. A multidimensional model for the research and treatment of alcoholism. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 1970, 5, 69-98.

Assesses drinking symptoms and behavior patterns in alcoholics. The 69 items (multiple choice, yes/no, or completion) are concerned with drinking practices, functions of drinking, use history, attitudes, consequences of drinking, and seeking help for the problem. The instrument has 10 first order factor scores (broad severity: hard liquor, physical severity: wine and substitutes, gregarious pattern: beer drinking, drinking style: controlled heavy, drinking style: sustained binge, drinking style: periodic, perceived benefit: self-enhancing, perceived benefit: tension reduction, associated problems: anxiety-marital difficulty, associated problems: prior help) and 4 second order factor scores (general severity, tension relief-previous help, self-enhancement-socializing, periodic vs. controlled heavy drinking style). The *Questionnaire* is untimed and either self administering or paced. Item mean scores and findings for a sample of 1,891 alcoholic patients are reported. No other technical data was available for review.

Williams, A. F. *Williams Facts about Drinking Questionnaire.*

From: Document number 9922, ADI Auxilliary Publications Project, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia 20025 (p1965).

Assesses alcohol knowledge in high school students. The test has 15 true/false items on alcohol and alcoholism. The instrument is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Mean scores (pretest and two posttests) for classes of students in an alcohol education program are reported (83). No other technical data was available for review.

Williams, A. F. *Williams Questionnaire on Attitudes Toward Temperate and Irresponsible Use of Alcoholic Beverages.*

From: Document number 9922, ADI Auxilliary Publications Project, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia 20025 (p1965).

Assesses attitudes toward drinking alcohol in high school students. The *Questionnaire* consists of 42 Likert-type items concerning moderate use of alcohol in social contexts, excessive use, and use for personal effects. The *Questionnaire* has Temperate Use and Intemperate Use scales and scores. The instrument is untimed, group administered, and may be given by the classroom teacher. Mean scale and total scores for various samples are available (83). Test-retest and coefficient alpha reliabilities, and validity studies using abstainer, moderate drinker, and excessive drinker samples are reported.

Williams, J. H. *Florida Counselors' Attitudes Toward Alcoholism Scales.*

A copy of the instrument may be examined in: Williams, J. H. *A study of factors related to a sample of vocational rehabilitation counselors' knowledge of alcoholism, and attitudes toward treated alcoholics and toward their rehabilitation.* Avon Park, Fla.: State of Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, 1962.

Designed to measure attitudes toward alcoholics in vocational rehabilitation counselors. Since only one of five included Guttman scales, attitudes toward the rehabilitation of alcoholics (5 items), contains items specific to counselors, there is no reason that the other four scales could not be used with other adults. The other scales are as follows: social responsibility for alcoholics (5 items), distrust or suspicion of alcoholic patients (6 items), shame or desire for concealment of an alcoholic illness (6 items), and social distance (5 items). The *Scales* are untimed and self administering. Item response data and findings for a sample of Florida counselors are reported. Coefficients of reproducibility are available. No other technical data is reported.

Addendum: Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST).

The Highway Safety Research Institute of the University of Michigan has been developing a questionnaire (*MAST*) and an interview protocol whose purpose is the identification of problem drinkers. The procedures are intended for use in a court setting by persons not having a great deal of prior experience or expertise in such diagnosis, but they will be generally applicable in a wide range of settings. The Institute informs me that the final versions of the instruments have been standardized. Unfortunately the test manual (*Court procedures for identifying problem drinkers, Volumne I: Manual*) and other supporting documents were not received in time for review for this bibliography. Interested persons should write Lyle D. Filkins, Highway Safety Research Institute, Huron Parkway and Baxter Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.

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